

# Willsborough Record

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXI.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1842.

1105.

## TREASURY REPORT.

*Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report upon the state of the Finances.*

Treasury Department, Dec. 20, 1841.

Sir: In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

### I. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1827,) was, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress on the 31 day of June last,

\$987,345 03

The receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the present year amount to \$3,467,072 59

viz.

From customs, \$10,817,537 44  
From lands, 1,104,063 06

From miscellaneous and incidental sources, 90,691 69  
From bond of Bank of U. States, 662,019 47

From banks which failed in 1737, 51,127 30

From treasury notes per act of 31st of March, 1810, 1,524,703 80

From treasury notes per act of 15th of February 1811, 5,956,932 90

From loan, per act of 21st July, 1841, 3,229,916 86

The receipts for the 4th quarter, it is estimated will amount to \$6,913,095 25  
viz.

From customs, 4,000,000 00  
From lands, 350,000 00

From miscellaneous and incidental sources, 30,000 00

From bond of Bank of U. States, 10,315 23

From treasury notes, 250,000 00

From loan, 2,202,780 02

Estimated for bal. ance qr. 100,000 00

2,302,780 02

Making the total estimated receipts for the year, 30,410,167 77

And, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January last, an aggregate of \$1,397,513 80

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year have amounted to \$4,731,346 97  
viz.

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, 4,615,363 82  
Military service, 10,831,101 45  
Naval service, 4,229,985 91

Treasury notes redeemed, including int't, 5,027,911 13

Public debt, 27,080 64

The expenditures for the fourth quarter are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at 7,290,723 73  
viz.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, 1,581,203 44  
Military service, 3,163,773 34  
Naval service, 1,966,560 80  
Interest on loan, 70,000 00

Principal and interest on treasury notes, 503,183 95

Making 32,025,070 70

And leaving a deficit to be provided for on the 1st Jan. 1842, \$627,557 90

It being essential that this deficit, arising from the failure in effecting more than a portion of the loan authorized by Congress at its last session, should be provided for by means that might be at once available, it is recommended that an immediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized, to meet the emergency.

### II. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1842.

From customs, 19,000,000 00

(Arising from duties accruing in 1811 and payable in 1843, 3,400,000)

From duties accruing and payable in 1812, 15,600,000)

Treasury notes, 50,000 00

Miscellaneous sources, 150,000 00

From which deduct the estimated deficiency on the 1st of January, 1842, 627,557 90

Leaving this amount applicable to the service of the year 1842, 18,572,440 10

The expenditures for the year 1842, including \$7,000,000 for the redemption of treasury notes, are estimated at 32,791,010 78

Leaving to be provided for this amount, 11,218,570 68

The receipts from the customs for the year 1842 depending for their amount upon the action of Congress at its present session, in the adjustment of the tariff, it is not practicable to form estimates of the revenue which may be derived from that source with much precision. Those now submitted have in view the present rates of duty, and their final reduction to 20 per cent. ad valorem after the 30th of June next. The scale of duties thus established, has been necessarily assumed as the basis of calculation for the remainder of the year 1842, estimated with reference to the anticipated importations of

that year, compared with the average importations of former years.

In the estimated receipts, the amount which will come into the Treasury from the sales of the public lands in 1842 has been excluded, as the act of Congress of the 4th of September last directs its distribution among the several States and Territories.

With regard to receipts from the loan already authorized by law, it is to be remarked that, owing to the short period which is to elapse before it becomes redeemable, together with the unsettled state of the money market, it would not be safe to expect that any considerable portion will be obtained, for the service of the year 1842, before the expiration of the time limited for effecting it.

The law authorizing the issue of Treasury notes also expiring early in 1842, not more than \$50,000, it is supposed, can be made available from that source.

In estimating the expenditures of the year 1842, it is assumed that no other appropriations will be made than those now submitted in the estimates from the several Departments; and that the balance of those appropriations unexpended at the end of the year 1842, will be equal to that at the close of the present year.

It is proper further to remark that estimates of expenditures can only be made for such as may be required under existing laws, and arise in the ordinary operations of the Government. The power of appropriation, as well as the power of raising revenue, being at all times in the hands of Congress, this Department cannot find estimates upon its own sense of what the public interest may be thought to require, especially at a time when the condition of the country may be supposed to call for more than ordinary means of defence and security.

The amount required for surveys of the public lands, and the compensation of the officers employed in that branch of the public service, being payable out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands, is not included in this estimate of expenditure.

To meet the deficiency in the year 1842, amounting to \$14,218,570 68, it is respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize—

1. An extension of the term within which the residue, not yet taken, of the loan already authorized shall be redeemable, amounting to, say \$6,500,000.

2. The re-issue of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to \$5,000,000.

3. The balance still required, of \$2,718,570 68, together with an additional sum of \$2,000,000, (a surplus deemed necessary in the Treasury to meet emergencies of the public service,) to be supplied from imports upon such foreign articles as may be selected, with due regard to a rigid restriction in amount to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

III. Readjustment of the Tariff.

The last reduction of duties on imports provided for by the act of the 2d March, 1833, will take effect immediately after the 30th of June next. From that day no duty will exist on any imported article exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem, and certain other legal provisions of the same act, of great importance, are to come into operation at the same time.

One of them is the enactment which, after that period, requires all duties to be paid in ready money; thus putting an end to a system of credits which has prevailed from the first establishment of this Government; a system which, however necessary or convenient in the infancy of our commerce, when the mercantile capital of the country was inconsiderable, and a strong desire was felt to foster and encourage foreign trade by all practicable means, may at the present day well yield to the important objects to be secured by cash payments.

Another, deemed at the same time, an essential provision of the act, is that which declares that, after June, 1842, all duties on imported articles shall be assessed upon the value of such articles at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Hitherto, throughout the whole history of the Government, the cost of value in the foreign market has been assumed as the basis for the calculation of ad valorem duties, and to this cost or value certain additions have been made, supposed to be equivalent to the charge of importation. But, in the second place, it is believed that foreign manufacturers, who had become, in fact, themselves the importers into the country of a large proportion of the manufactured goods from Europe, led Congress to look to home valuation for security as well as to the American importing merchant as to the revenue, and to the producers of similar articles in the United States.

The legal effect of the act of 1833 would seem to be, to abolish the practice, after June 30th, of assessing duties upon in voices or foreign valuation; and, therefore, if Congress shall not at this session prescribe regulations for assessing duties

upon a valuation to be made at the port of entry, or pass some law modifying the act of 1833, it may well be questioned whether any ad valorem duties can be collected after the 30th of June.

The language of the law seems explicit. It is that, "from and after the day last aforesaid," (June 30th, 1842,) "the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law." It is further declared, that so much of any other act as is inconsistent with that act shall be and is repealed.

The assessment of duties, after the day limited, on the basis of the foreign cost or value, is inconsistent with the act; and the law authorizing it must therefore, as it would seem, be considered as repealed.

The act of 1833, as must be obvious to all, contemplates no other than ad valorem duties after June, 1842; for although, in a given case, a specific duty may not amount to 20 per cent. on the cost of the article, yet that fact cannot be ascertained without referring to price or value—things constantly fluctuating—and much uncertainty, and perhaps confusion, would arise, as changes in the market price of articles might carry the duty beyond the limit of one period, though within it at another.

Indeed, there can be little room for doubt that it was in the contemplation of Congress, at the passing of the act, that no duties on imports should exist in the country after June, 1842, but ad valorem duties. It must be admitted that this was a very important change in the whole system of imports into the United States, since it has heretofore been regarded as the dictate of high prudence and the teaching of long experience, that, for the prevention of frauds and the security of the revenue, duties ought, as far as practicable, to be made not ad valorem, but specific.

Of the essential or peremptory provisions of the act, there are two, which, it is not to be disguised, were in ended to stand towards each other in the relation of equivalents or mutual considerations. These are the reduction of all duties to twenty per cent. ad valorem, and the assessment of those duties upon a home valuation. It is impossible to read the act itself, and still more impossible to advert to the history of the times, without arriving at the most perfect conviction that the home valuation was resorted to for the purpose of guarding the revenue against fraud, and protecting American manufacturers against undervaluations. There could be no other possible object in this provision. It is a part of the act, therefore, connected with another part, and inserted for the purpose of qualifying essentially the operation of that other part.

But it is highly proper to look at the circumstances which led to the passage of the act of 1833, and to regard the motives in which it appears to have had its origin. It was the result of a spirit of compromise and conciliation, at a time when considerable agitation existed and much diversity of opinion prevailed. If events shall appear to make it necessary to reconsider or readjust the provisions of that law, all proceedings towards that end should be conducted under the influence of the same spirit. The undersigned is most deeply impressed with the force of these convictions, while offering suggestions to Congress on the subject. He is constrained to admit that it has appeared to him that the interests of the country required some modification of the act of 1833. In support of this opinion he would first mention the great, if not insurmountable, difficulties of establishing a home valuation at our various ports, without incurring the risk of producing such diversity in the estimates of value as should not only lead to great practical inconvenience, but interfere also, in effect, with the constitutional provision that duties on imports shall be equal in all the States. It should be the opinion of Congress, then, it is clear that some equivalent is to be provided for the home valuation, or else the whole basis upon which the act was expected to rest, as a measure of compromise and adjustment, is taken away or displaced. There ceases, in that event, to be the mutuality or compromise as integers evidently intended to be produced by placing home valuation as an equivalent against a specific duty of ad valorem duties. It remains for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether such equivalent can be found.

But, in the second place, it is believed that foreign manufacturers, who had become, in fact, themselves the importers into the country of a large proportion of the manufactured goods from Europe, led Congress to look to home valuation for security as well as to the American importing merchant as to the revenue, and to the producers of similar articles in the United States.

The legal effect of the act of 1833 would seem to be, to abolish the practice, after June 30th, of assessing duties upon in voices or foreign valuation; and, therefore, if Congress shall not at this session prescribe regulations for assessing duties

upon a valuation to be unnatural and inconvenient, and such as is not likely to promote the best interests of the country.

The probable effect of the future operation of the act of 1833 upon the manufactures and mechanical trades of the country, particularly if no home valuation be established, and no equivalent for such home valuation found, gives rise to inquiry too important to be overlooked.

It is fully acknowledged that all duties should be laid with primary reference to revenue; and it is admitted, without hesitation or reserve, that no more money should be raised, under any pretence whatever, than such an amount as is necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

But within these limits, and as incidental to the raising of such revenue as may be absolutely necessary, it is believed that discrimination may be made, and duties imposed in such manner as that, while no part of the country will suffer loss or inconvenience, a most beneficial degree of protection will be extended to the labor and industry of large masses of the People, while the whole country will be rendered more prosperous in peace, and infinitely stronger and better prepared if foreign war should come upon us.

The principle of discrimination has obtained from the period of the foundation of the Government. In many cases it may be found to be indispensable to the interests of the revenue itself; and if, in fixing a system of duties, it consists in the best interests and true policy of the country so to apportion them among the various species of imports as to favor our own manufactures at the same time that the revenue itself is benefited, and no injustice done to any, it would seem proper and wise to reject arbitrary limits and the idea of a forced and unnatural uniformity.

The undersigned feels no difficulty in admitting that a duty of twenty per cent.

ad valorem, assessed upon the value of imported articles in our own ports, would in many instances be a rate sufficiently high for the benefit of the revenue, and also afford reasonable encouragement to home producers of the same articles.

As to those, therefore, the object of the act of 1833 will be accomplished, if its provision for home valuation be carried out by Congress. But he

supposes that there are several descriptions of imported manufactures and produce, which would well bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. upon the home value, and thus yield a greater revenue to the Government, while in the manufacturing districts, especially the North and East, decline, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the wheat and corn growers, since the quantity consumed

is to be so filled as that one vacancy

shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years; the said Commiss

ioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty; and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason

thereof before the Senate. And on the

first organization of the Board, one of

the three Commissioners shall, by the

members thereof, be elected President,

who shall hold his office for two years,

and in like manner a new election shall

take place at the end of each

successive period of two years. And the

Secretary of the Treasury shall have

authority to appoint all such inferior officers as in the judgment of the Board the transaction of its business may require,

the amount of their respective compensations to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge

of their duty, for such sums and in such

manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. And each of the said Commiss

ioners shall receive an annual salary

of — dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Ex

ment shall orders. And every such person entitled to receive it, in gold or in Treasury notes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer Commissioners shall perform the due descriptions, transacting of Loans, in remitting dividends and securing stock, and for the directions of interest thereon, to the Treasury, and shall the Secretary of the United States to the said facilities for transmitting the public funds as securing and saving by him, and shall be remitted to the said pension agents under formal presentation by the Secretary of War and shall render and perform other duties and services in relation to the collecting, safe keeping and disbursement of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Exchequer at the Seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive on private deposites gold and silver coin, or bullion, the property of individuals, to be held as in other cases of deposites made by individuals in convenience and security; and to issue certificates of the fact of such deposites having been made; which certificates shall always be redeemable on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, to be distributed by the Board among the several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively; and for issuing such certificates no higher premium shall be demanded than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss and remunerate for the safe keeping of the deposites, and in no instance to exceed one half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies; whether in the form of bills or of certificates of deposites, shall be redeemable at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its first organization, to establish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as it may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns and the government of its agencies; and copies of all existing by-laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at such agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable in the order of the Commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemed, at said Board, on demand, in gold and silver; and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury; and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act, may, when redeemed, be re-issued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not, at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes, to be used in the transactions of its business; and all dues to the United States, or any office or department thereof, may be paid in gold or silver coin, in Treasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly, or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have received, and pay or collect at the time as may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one-third of the amount of such issues outstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies, and may authorize any agency to draw bills or drafts on the Board or any other agency, and may sell and authorize its agencies to sell such bills or drafts for a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, and in no case to exceed two per centum on the amount of such bill or draft.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said Board of Exchequer and each of its agencies to purchase domestic bills of exchange, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. No bill of exchange shall be bought which is payable in the same State or Territory in which it is drawn, nor any

bill payable within less than miles of the place of drawing.

2. Bills drawn on places not more than five hundred miles distant from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date; and bills drawn on places more than five hundred miles from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date.

3. In no instance shall more be demanded from the seller of such bill, by way of interest or exchange, than an interest not exceeding six per cent, per annum, for the time which the said bill has to run, and a rate of exchange never exceeding the cost of remitting specie, and in no case to exceed two per cent. And it shall not be lawful for the Board of Exchequer, or any agency, to purchase any bill, drawn by or upon any member or officer thereof, or in which such member or officer shall in any way be interested; nor to receive any deposit of any money belonging to any such member or officer. And no bill shall be purchased, or draft sold at any agency, without the assent of at least two of the officers of such agency; nor by the Board of Exchequer without the assent of two of its members.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no agency established in any State under the provisions of this act shall, contrary to any law which such State may enact, receive any other deposites than those of the United States, or make or sell drafts, or purchase bills, other than such as shall be necessary in the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if at any time it shall be found necessary to carry on the operations of the Exchequer Board, and its agencies hereby created, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be prepared, issued, and delivered to the Exchequer Board, certificates of stock of the United States, in the usual form, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, the interest of which shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of twenty years from the issue thereof. And it shall be lawful for the said Exchequer Board to sell and transfer the said stock for gold or silver coin, or bullion. And it shall be the duty of the Exchequer Board to provide for the punctual payment of the interest on the said stock as it shall become due, and for the reimbursement of the principal from the profits and other means and resources of the Board and its agencies. But the faith of the Government, nevertheless, shall be pledged for the payment of the interest and the principal of such stock.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall keep separate and distinct sets of books, for the purpose of entering and recording, in one set, all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmuting the public monies from place to place for the service of the Government, and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from dealings in exchange and other transactions not on Government account. And all profits accruing from dealing in exchange on individual account and from private deposites shall be applied in the first place to pay all salaries and compensation, and to defray all expenses incurred under the authority of this act, and the residue thereof shall be placed semi-annually to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Provided nevertheless, That the said Board may defer all such credits to the Treasurer, until the amount of profits shall exceed two millions of dollars, and may retain said amount of two millions as a fund to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer and its agencies.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That if it shall at any time become necessary to bring suit on any bill of exchange or other debt or liability arising out of any transaction under the provisions of this act, such suit may be brought in the name of the United States, in any Circuit Court of the United States, or any State Court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the necessary rooms and vaults for the safe keeping of the public money, and for the transaction of the business of the Board of Exchequer and its agencies shall be provided by the Treasury Department at the city of Washington, and in the custom houses, mint, branch mints, and other public buildings belonging to the United States, so far as the same can be furnished without detriment to the public service; and where the same can not be so furnished, the said Board may provide others.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Exchequer to appoint an agent for the Board any species paying bank in any State in cases where it may not be deemed expedient to establish an office or agency of the said Board, as heretofore provided; but such bank shall not be authorized in any event to receive deposites or to purchase or sell bills or drafts on account of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That full and exact account of the proceedings of the Board and its several agencies shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, and to furnish the conflicting principles between the "Tyler Whigs" and "Clay Whigs," the "Binx Whigs" and "anti-Bank Whigs," the "abstentionists" and "incorrigibles."

and its agencies when required by Congress; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding at the end of every quarter shall, so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than — nor more than — years, and, to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or member of the Board of Exchequer, or any of its agencies established under the provisions of this act, shall give or sign a false certificate of deposit having been made with any agency, or shall issue or deliver any draft or bill of exchange, without having received the full value thereof, and caused the receipt of the same to be duly entered in the books of the said agency, or shall be guilty of any other malpractice by which any responsibility of the said agency, or of the Board of Exchequer, or of the United States, shall be improperly created or increased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of the U. S. States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate so given, or of the bill or draft so issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ORANGE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of Democratic Republicans met at the residence of George A. Mebane, esq. on the 18th of December. On Motion of Gen. Joseph Allison, Wm. Mebane, esq. was called to the chair, and Charles C. Smith and Thomas P. Paul were appointed secretaries.

George A. Mebane, esq. Cal. Jones, Jr. Thomas P. Paul, Joseph R. Hester, Charles C. Smith and Gen. Joseph Allison, were then appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the object and views of the meeting.

Cal. Jones, Jr. from the committee, introduced the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

In a republic where all power is derived from the people, and where the government was intended and established for their benefit, it is not only the right, but the duty, of each and every citizen, to express his opinion upon all matters of public concern.

If ever there was a time when the Democracy of this country were solemnly called upon to exercise this unalienable right, to perform this great and important duty, it is now, when those who have delegated to speak for us, and who would have boldly given utterance to our sentiments, are denied the right of free debate in the councils of the nation. "When the representatives gagged it more than ever becomes the people to speak." We therefore, a portion of the friends of Orange, without intending to speak for others, charge that this extra session of Congress was unequalled by the wants of the government; that a very great expenditure of the public money was thus unnecessarily incurred; that, in our opinion, that extraordinary session was convened for the purpose of defeating the public will, by forcing through Congress, in the intoxication and malice of party feeling, certain favorite measures, which our opponents, as a party, had failed to allocate or present as their intended policy, in the previous elections, and which they still feared to bring before the people. In that fierce contest they brought forward their men, but not their measures; it is plain that their object was to leave the question of principle in a gloomy uncertainty, and thus to unite men in opposition, whom it was vain to attempt to unite upon any other point; no other policy would have held out the least hope of success; for it is now manifest that the strongest, if not the only bond of union among the reformers, was opposition to the party in power. It is no answer to refer to the dazzling promises which were so beautifully shadowed forth in the various newspapers and in the harangues of their prominent orators; for these, like their log cabins and hard cider dæmoniacs, being designed to catch the popular vote, were in quite as many varieties as there were states in the Union; besides these were not made by the party as a whole, but shaped by political leaders to suit the particular views of each different section of country, without the slightest reference to the promises which were made or the principles that were avowed by their friends in other parts of the Union. It is true that all portions of the party make vague and indefinite promises about reform and retrenchment. But the charge that there was no *agreed policy* which received the general concurrence is proved by the fact that the Harriettburg Convention, the only authentic organ of the party, made no declaration of principle whatever. If further proof is asked for, it may be abundantly found in the developments of the extra session, in the conflicting principles between the "Tyler Whigs" and "Clay Whigs," the "Binx Whigs" and "anti-Bank Whigs," the "abstentionists" and "incorrigibles."

They have twice attempted to establish

It may be found in the fierce encounters among themselves on the floor of Congress; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding at the end of every quarter shall, so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any member of the Exchequer

Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than — nor more than — years, and, to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted,

That if any member of the Exchequer

Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than — nor more than — years, and, to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted,

That if any member of the Exchequer

Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than — nor more than — years, and, to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

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## HILLSBOROUGH

Thursday, January 6.

Mr. Editor of the Recorder.

I herewith send you a Bill of Mortality, in Hillsborough and suburbs, for the year 1841; from which it will be seen that there have been 13 deaths during the past year, in a population of about 1000 souls, besides about 150 scholars in the different schools—viz. 3 whites and 10 coloured, as follows:

1 white male,	20 years, Fever & Bronchitis
1 " 27	Palsy
1 white female, 11	Scarlatina Maligna
4 colored children, one	Hooping cough, one
Rickets, one	Aphyxia.
colored male, 24	Consumption
" 14	Fever
colored female, 30	Fever
" 33	Fit
" 22	Inflamm Lunga
" 86	Old Age

There have been 37 births, viz: 8 white males, and 7 white females; 12 colored males, and 10 colored females.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WEBB.

January 1 1842

### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

On Christmas day a large number of the members of the Washington Temperance Society of Orange County assembled at the court house, in conformity with the previous arrangements, and marched in procession to the Methodist church. The services were there opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burwell; after which the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Jamison, the presiding elder for this district, who spoke with much eloquence and force. In the course of his remarks he explained the origin of the Washington Societies, and gave a gratifying account of the unexampled success which has every where attended them, in reclaiming an unfortunate class who have hitherto been considered as hopelessly lost. He maintained, by unanswerable arguments, the importance of the principle upon which these societies are founded, *the total abstinence pledge*, showing it to be the only safe ground, not only for those whose taste has been vitiated by long indulgence, but also for the moderate drinker. He also answered many of the objections which cavillers have thrown out. Indeed his discourse appeared to cover the whole ground, and was happy in its conception, and very earnestly and forcibly delivered. The Hon. Frederick Nash followed in a few plain but impressive remarks, illustrated by striking and melancholy examples which had been brought before him in his judicial capacity. The insincerity and duplicity of some of the objections to these societies, was well exemplified by an anecdote which he related of the celebrated Lorenzo Dow. Travelling in Virginia, he addressed a congregation in one of the counties. Among his hearers was a gentleman of wealth and intelligence, and highly respectable in many respects; but he was an infidel. He invited Mr. Dow to go home with him, which he did. The gentleman also invited several of his neighbors, infidels like himself, intending to make sport out of Mr. Dow. After supper, he introduced the subject of religion, bringing forward objection after objection, which Mr. Dow proceeded to answer with his usual zeal and eloquence, until the evening was far spent. Mr. Dow then suddenly ceased, and after sitting a few moments in thoughtful silence, asked the gentleman for a piece of paper and pen and ink; which being produced, he wrote a little while, and then handed the paper to the gentleman with a request that he would sign it. The gentleman, after reading it, started and turned excessively pale, answering, Not for all the world could give would he sign it! It was a formal receipt, renouncing his claim to all the promised blessings of the Christian religion in a future existence. Mr. Dow inquired why he objected to signing the receipt, as he professed not to believe in the truth of the Christian religion, or a future state; but the reply was still the same, No, not for all the world could give would he sign it! Mr. Dow then replied, in his usual blunt and emphatic style, "I knew you was a hypocrite from the beginning; I knew you would not dare to sign that paper!" Equally insincere are many of the objections which have been urged against the temperance societies.

After the services in the church, the members of the Society returned to the court house, where the meeting was opened for business. Delegates from other societies in this

county presented themselves and took seats, as follows:

The Rev. Thomas Lynch and John Wilkerson, from the Fairfield Temperance Society.

Stephen Clark and A. C. Lindsey, from the Eno.

David Kerr, from the Hawfield.

Allen Petty and John R. Faust, from the New Hope; and

John M. Beaver, from the Antioch Temperance Society.

After consultation the following resolution was presented and adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient and desirable that the members of the different Temperance Societies throughout the county, meet in convention at this place on the second Saturday in May next, for the purpose of organizing a County Society, which shall become auxiliary to the State Temperance Society, and for agreeing upon some general principles upon which the different Temperance Societies in the county may act efficiently and in concert.

The meeting then adjourned.

**CORRECTION.**—In the course of some remarks which we offered in our last, in relation to the meeting at High Falls, we observed that Tea and Sugar were among the articles excepted from the operation of the tariff, by the act for equalizing the duties passed at the extra session. We have since examined the act, and find that our memory was not exactly correct. Tea and Coffee are free articles; but Sugar is subject to an *ad valorem* duty of twenty per cent. which on an average will be about a cent and a half per pound on imported sugar. Large quantities of this article, however, are made in this country, upon which of course there is no duty; so that the tariff now laid will have very little if any effect upon the price. Our readers will recollect that ten years ago, before the passage of the compromise act, sugar was subject to a duty of three cents per pound, yet we bought it then at retail here at nine and ten cents; afterwards, and ever since, though *duty free*, we have had to pay 12½ and 15 cents for no better article. As the *taking off* of the duty of three cents per pound had no effect in reducing the price, it is very fair to conclude that *putting on* a duty of 1½ will not advance it. We are glad that we were mistaken in this; because coffee, not being in any portion the produce of this country, is more liable to have its price effected by the imposition of a new duty.

THIRDLY. To interdict the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office under the General Government during the term for which he may have been elected.

A fourth amendment would have been proposed by Mr. Clay (as he intimated to the Senate) limiting the Executive service to a single term, but for the fact that another Senator has heretofore proposed the same amendment, and, as understood, intends to renew it.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Clay had its first and second reading yesterday, and, without opposition, was made the special order of the day for the 12th of January.

**DIABOLICAL VILLANY.**—A horrid attempt was made a few nights since, to assassinate the Rev. Josiah Crudup, formerly of this vicinity, but now a resident of the adjoining county of Granville. He was sitting in his own house, surrounded by his family, reading the President's Message, when the report of five arms was heard, and at the same moment a window pane fell in, and a rifle ball, passing within a hair's breadth of Mr. Crudup's head, lodged in the opposite wall. Mr. C. with great presence of mind, immediately seized a loaded musket, and rushing to the door, fired in the direction in which retreating footsteps were heard. *Raleigh Register.*

**ROBBERY.**—A reward of \$1000 is offered by the Superintendent of the Patent Office, for the recovery of some rare jewels which have been stolen from the small room attached to the great National Gallery at Washington. Among them was the Gold Snuff Box presented by the Emperor Alexander to Mr. Harris, former Charge d'Affairs to Russia, and by him deposited (as bound to do by the Constitution) in the State Department. On the lid of the box was a large A, formed of diamonds. It was valued at \$6000. A gold scabbard, valued at \$2500, and a pearl necklace, \$3500, presented to President Van Buren by the Inaum of Muscat, were also stolen.

**More Border Troubles.**—A number of barns, &c. have recently been burnt on the Canadian side of the Northern Boundary, said to be by Canadian Patriots, who take this mode of producing a war fever; but attributed by the Canadians to Americans.

Mr. Benton's bill came up, he should move so to amend it as to repeal the act of the last session. On Tuesday, Mr. Benton's bill came up for a second reading, and a motion was made to refer it to the committee on the judiciary. A long debate ensued; when the motion was negatived—yeas 15, nays 25—and the bill lies on the table, to take its regular course. On Wednesday, Mr. Clay, agreeable to notice given yesterday, introduced three joint resolutions for amendments to the constitution, a more particular notice of which will be found in an article from the National Intelligencer in another column.

**THE FISCAL AGENT.**—The plan of a Fiscal Agent, recommended by President Tyler in his message, has been submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the shape of a bill, accompanied with a very able report, enforcing its advantages and replying to objections. The bill will be found in another part of this

paper. In its present shape it appears not to be acceptable to either party; and whether it can be so modified as to receive the assent of Congress is very problematical. In a debate on Wednesday, brought on by a motion of Mr. Tallmadge to refer the subject to a select committee of nine, the whole scheme was condemned very emphatically by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Rives showed aleaning toward it, but thought many important amendments were necessary. On Thursday Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate on the subject, in his usual bold and eloquent style, in which he condemned it as even more objectionable than the sub-treasury system. Judging from this beginning of the debate, the President is likely to find full as much difficulty in pleasing Congress, as the Congress had in pleasing him.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, will be found on our first page. It is moderate in length, and is well worthy of an attentive perusal. With that portion of it which relates to a tariff we are particularly pleased, as containing views which we have long entertained, and to which we have been brought by a course of observation and reasoning which to us appear irresistible.

"Santa Claus" has our thanks for the fine Pumpkin which he left on our premises on Christmas morning. It is of the mammoth order, having weighed fifty-five pounds. A portion of it has since been transformed into capital "Yankee pies," which would have been devoured with a keener zest, had the generous donor been present to partake.

**CONGRESS.**—Since our last, very little has been done in either house of Congress. In the Senate, on Monday the 20th, the bill from the House making provision, in part, for the civil expenses of the government, after some debate, passed its third reading. On Tuesday, Mr. Linn presented a bill to repeal the act of the last session distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states; and to appropriate such proceeds to the construction of works for the defence of the country. The bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday three weeks. On Wednesday, Mr. Barrow presented a memorial from the New Orleans insurance companies, praying indemnity for 38 slaves who, shipwrecked in the brig *Harmone*, from Richmond for New Orleans, were rescued by a British officer, carried into Nassau, and there liberated. The motion to refer it to the committee on foreign affairs, produced a long debate, in which the wrongs committed by England, in this case and that of the Creole, and in searching American vessels on the African coast, were warmly denounced. Mr. Barrow and Mr. King thought that a persistence in these wrongs would speedily lead to collision between the two countries. Mr. Preston pronounced the conduct of England totally unjustifiable, but thought she would abandon her ground, and that peace would be preserved. Mr. Rives thought so too, but he was for putting the country in the best state of defence, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Mr. Calhoun said he was sorry to hear so much said of peace and war. There would be no danger of war if the rights of the nation were properly presented to Great Britain. Their present ministry would do justice to us in this matter. There was more danger at home. The memorial was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

On Thursday several bills were introduced and referred, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

On Monday the 27th, Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to postpone the operation of the bankrupt act till July next, and so to amend the act as to include corporations. Mr. Calhoun gave notice that when Mr. Benton's bill came up, he should move so to amend it as to repeal the act of the last session. On Tuesday, Mr. Benton's bill came up for a second reading, and a motion was made to refer it to the committee on the judiciary. A long debate ensued; when the motion was negatived—yeas 15, nays 25—and the bill lies on the table, to take its regular course. On Wednesday, Mr. Clay, agreeable to notice given yesterday, introduced three joint resolutions for amendments to the constitution, a more particular notice of which will be found in an article from the National Intelligencer in another column.

Exchange on Mobile, at the same place, 14 per cent. discount. On Georgia 4 to 12½, Virginia 6 to 6½, North Carolina 5 to 5½, Philadelphia 5½ to 5½, Ohio 12½ to 11, &c.

The House of Representatives, on Monday the 20th, again took up the resolution to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the Tariff to the committee on manufactures; when the debate was resumed, and continued on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, when the house adjourned to Monday.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says:

In the Senate, yesterday, agreeably to notice given the day before, Mr. Clay introduced a joint resolution proposing three important amendments to the Constitution of the United States, viz.

**First.** To restrict the Veto Power so that a majority in both Houses of Congress shall be sufficient for the final passage of any bill when returned with objections by the President of the United States; also, to make some alteration in the terms of the second paragraph of the seventh section of the Constitution, by which Sunday shall be included in the ten days allowed to the President for retaining the bill in his possession; and some alteration also which shall require a bill to be returned within three days after the commencement of a new session of Congress when the ten days shall not have expired before the adjournment at the prior session.

**Second.** To make it incumbent on the National Legislature, instead of the Executive, to appoint the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States.

**Thirdly.** To interdict the appointment of any member of Congress to any civil office under the General Government during the term for which he may have been elected.

A fourth amendment would have been proposed by Mr. Clay (as he intimated to the Senate) limiting the Executive service to a single term, but for the fact that another Senator has heretofore proposed the same amendment, and, as understood, intends to renew it.

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**Taxable property of Baltimore.**—The assessment of the city, under the provisions of the state tax law passed at the last session of the General Assembly, shows the total amount of taxable property in the city to be \$80,170,612, being about \$15,000,000 more than the amount of the last assessment.

**MARRIED.**  
In this place, on Wednesday evening, the 22d ult., by the Rev. Henry Prout, Mr. JOHN MOORE, of Caswell, to Miss ORIANNA ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. Thomas Anderson.

" May she, when time has covered him with years.

Love her old man and cherish his grey hair,

Nor his thiro' age perceive her charms decay,

But think each rising morn his bridal day.

Communicated.

Price adv. \$4 50.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

Wm. X. Duff vs. Jessie E. Dent.

Bill of Discovery.

In this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that the defendant Jessie E. Dent, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or to have it taken *pro confesso* against him, and heard accordingly. Test.

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$4 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

Thomas Terrell and others, Petition to sell,

William Brooks and others, al Estate.

In this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that William Brooks, James Brooks, the heirs at law of Elizabeth Howell, deceased, and Suky Jackson, William Terrell, Joseph Terrell, and Jacob Dishongh and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or to have it taken *pro confesso* against him, and heard accordingly. Test.

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$4 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

John Nielin, Executor of Sally Foust,

against

Freemen, Albright, and others

Original Bill.

THE complainant having made oath by solemn affirmation, that William Osborne and Susan his wife, John Snotherly, the heirs at law of Henry Snotherly, Colby Jack and Betty his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or to have it taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Given under my hand, at office, in Hillsborough, September 26, 1841. Issued for publication, December 24, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

